Gazette of the United States.

[No. LIV.] SATURDAY, October 17, 1789. [*Published on Wednesday and Saturday.*]

THE TABLET.—No. LIV.

"In all the labors of self-preservation, man is intent on avoiding what is hurtful to him: but in the enjoyment of what is pleasant his thoughts are relaxed and he is void of care: he can swallow a thousand delights, one after another, without asking questions; but the least evil makes him inquisitive whence it came, in order to shun it."

THIS propensity in our nature, to be more strongly affected with the evil than with the good that happens to us, is a source of great error in our opinions and reasonings. From this cause, the prevailing notions of religion have not generally been calculated to make men amiable and happy; and the most lively impressions respecting government have been strongly marked with fear and discontent.

The dark ages of ignorance and superstition, that have covered so great a portion of the human race, have confined the influence of reason and philosophy within narrow bounds. Men have necessarily acted under the force of some prevailing delusion; and so low and debased has been the state of society, in most periods of the world, that the feelings of people have unavoidably received a tinge, unfavorable both to the character and happiness of rational beings.

As society advances from a state of barbarity, or is extricated from the shackles of despotism, people assume a greater elevation of spirit. Men act less under the impulse of their gloomy, unsocial passions. Religion presents few horrors to a mind over which reason has been accustomed to assume a sway. Government likewise is viewed in a more agreeable light as men progress in civilization.

Every man has an image of the Deity existing within himself; and though the scripture represents that God made man in his own image; yet universal experience likewise proves the reverse to be true, and we accordingly find that, *Man makes God after his own image.*

A savage is familiarized only to natural good and evil. The enjoyment of the former is so uniform and tranquil that it makes no strong impressions. He participates in the blessings of light and air; he is refreshed with showers, and he gathers the fruits of the earth without sensations of gratitude, or a spirit of adoration to any invisible cause. Such habitual gratifications excite no favorable sentiments respecting the Deity, because in fact they excite no reflections at all. Man seems to claim all these things as a natural right. When we view the opposite side of the picture and find a savage afflicted with evil, his temper is roused and his mind becomes inquisitive. Some invisible being is supposed to direct in the management of such dark scenes. Hence the God of a savage is generally possessed of stern, implacable attributes.

LETTERS,

Written in Holland, *in the Year M,DCC,LXXX,*

By His Excellency

THE VICE-PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

LETTER II.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5, 1780.

SIR,

YOUR first proposition is, "*to prove, by striking facts, that an implacable hatred and aversion reigns throughout America.*"

In answer to this, I beg leave to say, that the Americans are animated by higher principles, and better and stronger motives, than hatred and aversion. They universally aspire after a free trade with all the commercial world, instead of that mean monopoly, in which they were shackled by Great Britain, to the disgrace and mortification of America, and to the injury of all the rest of Europe; to whom it seems as if God and nature intended that so great a magazine of productions, the raw materials of manufactures, so great a source of commerce, and so rich a nursery of seamen, as America is, should be open. They despise, Sir, they disdain the idea of being again monopolised by any one nation whatsoever: And this contempt is at least as powerful a motive of action as any hatred whatsoever.

Moreover, Sir, they consider themselves contending for the purest principles of liberty, civil and religious; for those forms of government under the faith of which their country was planted; and for those great improvements of them which have been made by their constitutions. They consider themselves not only as contending for these great blessings, but against the greatest evils that any country ever suffered; for they know, if they were to be deceived by England, to break their union among themselves, and their faith with their allies, they would ever after be in the power of England, who would bring them into the most abject submission to the government of a Parliament, the most corrupted in the world, in which they would have no voice nor influence, at three thousand miles distance from them.

But if hatred must come into consideration, I know not how to prove their hatred better than by shewing the provocations they have had to hatred.

If tearing up from the foundation those forms of government under which they were born and educated, and thrived and prospered, to the infinite emolument of England—if imposing taxes upon them, or endeavouring to do it, for twenty years, without their consent—if commencing hostilities upon them—burning their towns—butchering their people—deliberately starving prisoners—ravishing their women—exciting hosts of Indians to butcher and scalp them—and purchasing Germans to destroy them, and hiring negro servants to murder their masters;—If all these, and many other things as bad, are not provocations enough to hatred, I would request Mr. CALKOEN to tell me what is or can be. All these horrors the English have practised in every part of America, from Boston to Savanna.

2. Your second proposition is "*to shew that this "is general—at least so general, that the Tories are "in so small a number, and of such little force, that "they are counted as nothing.*"

If Mr. CALKOEN would believe me, I could testify as a witness; I could describe all the sources, all the grounds, springs, principles, and motives to Toryism through the continent. This would lead me into great lengths; and the result of all would be, my sincere opinion that the Tories throughout the whole continent do not amount to a twentieth part of the people. I will not, however obtrude my testimony, nor my opinion: I will appeal to witnesses who cannot be suspected, General BURGOYNE and General HOWE. Burgoyne has published a narrative of his Proceedings, in which he speaks of the Tories. I left the pamphlet at Paris, but it may easily be had from London.

General Howe has also published a narrative relative to his conduct in America. Page 49, General Howe says, "The only attempt by bodies of men to form themselves in arms, and to assist in suppressing the rebellion, happened in North-Carolina, in the spring of 1776, when it was absolutely impossible for me to give assistance to the insurrection. The plan was concerted between a settlement of Highland emigrants, and a body of Americans in that Province, distinguished by the name of Loyalists. (He should have said Regulators.) They engaged to obey the orders of Governor MARTIN, who proposed they should operate in favor of the troops from Europe, under Earl CORNWALLIS. The Loyalists promised 5000, the Highlanders 700 men. The former insisted upon their assembling immediately; the latter uged the expediency of waiting the arrival of the British troops, but yielded to the importunity of the loyalists, and repaired in arms to the place of rendezvous, stronger than the stipulated compliment. The loyalists, instead of 5000, did not assemble a twentith part of that number; and two companies of these deserted, upon the near approach of the rebels. The Highlanders stood their ground, and fought bravely, but being overpowered, were defeated with considerable loss, and forced to disperse.

"My letter of the twentieth of December, 1776, was written before the affair of Trenton, and I could have no reason to suspect the fidelity of those who came in to us from Monmouth; but I was soon undeceived. Many, very many, of these loyalists were a short time afterwards taken in arms against us, and others were killed with my protections in their pockets. In the pockets of the killed and prisoners, were also found certificates of those very men having subscribed a declaration of allegiance, in consequence of the proclamation of the King's Commissioners for a general indemnity. These are notorious facts.

"Various offers of raising men were made to me, nor did I decline any of those offers that brought with them the least prospect of success: but I must add, that very few of them were fulfilled in the extent proposed.

"Mr. OLIVER DELANCEY, who was reputed to be the most likely man in New-York to induce the loyalists of that province to join the King's troops, was appointed a Brigadier-General, and authorised to raise three battalions, to consist of 1500 privates, placing at the head of each the most respectable characters, recommended as such by himself and by Governor TRYON. Every possible effort was used by those gentlemen, not only in the districts possessed by the King's troops, but by employing persons to go through the country, and invite the well-affected to come in. Several of the officers (as I have since been informed) anxious to compleat their corps, sought for recruits even among the prisoners, who were then very numerous, and ventured to hold out to them the temptations of pay, liberty, and pardon. Notwithstanding all these efforts and encouragements, Brigadier General Delancey, at the opening of the campaign in 1777, instead of 1500, had raised only 597

"Mr. COURTLAND SKINNER, who was acknowledged to possess considerable influence in the Jersies, where he had served the office of Attorney-General with great integrity and reputation, was also appointed a Brigadier-General, and authorised to raise five batallions, to consist of 2500 privates, under the command of gentlemen of the country, nominated by himself. The same efforts were made as for the raising of Delancey's corps; but at the opening of the campaign of 1777, Brigadier-General Skinner's numbers amounted only to 517, towards his expected battallions of 2500.

"In November 1777, Brigadier-General Delancey's corps encreased to 693, and Brigadier-General Skinner's, to 859. In May 1778, their progress was so slow, that the first had only advanced to 707, the latter to 1101.

"Several other corps were offered to be raised, and were accepted, in the winter of 1776, making in the whole thirteen, to consist of 6,500 men, including the Brigades of Delancey and Skinner, But in May, 1778, the whole number in all these thirteen corps, amounted to only 3,609, little more than half the proposed compliment, and of these only a small proportion were Americans.

"Upon our taking possession of Philadelphia, the same, and indeed greater encouragements, were held out to the people of Pennsylvania. Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN, a gentleman who was supposed to have great family influence in that province; Mr. CHALMERS, much respected in the three lower counties on Delaware, and in Marylad; and Mr. CLIFTON, the chief of the Roman Catholic persuasion, of whom there were said to be many in Philadelphia, as well as in the rebel army, serving against their inclinations; these gentlemen were appointed commandants of corps, to receive and form for service all the well-affected that could be obtained. And what was the success of these efforts? In May, 1778, when I left America, Col. Allen had raised only 152 rank and file; Col. Chalmers 336; and Col. Clifton 180; which, together with three troops of light dragoons, consisting of 132 troopers, 174 real volunteers from Jersey, under Colonel VANDYKE, amounting in the whole to 974 men, constituted all the force that could be collected in Pennsylvania, after the most indefatigable exertions during eight months.

"To make the conclusion as easy as possible, I shall state a very strong fact, to shew how far the inhabitants were anxious to promote the king's service, even without carrying arms.

"As soon as we were in possession of Philadelphia, my intention was to fortify it in such a manner, as that it might be tenable by a small number of men, whilst the main army should keep the field and act against Gen. WASHINGTON. To effectuate this purpose, I sent orders from Germantown to the chief engineer, to construct redoubts, and to form the necessary lines of communication. That the work might be expedited, and the labor of the soldiers spared, I at the same time directed him to employ the inhabitants, and pay them eight pence a day, besides a ration of salt provisions each, without which, I was convinced, they could not have been persuaded to have worked at all. Mr. GALLOWAY, whom I had previously talked with upon the subject, had assured me there would be no difficulty in finding 500 men for this business; and, I presume, he exerted himself to fulfil the expectations he had given me. But with all the assiduity of that gentleman, and all the means made use of by the chief engineer, the whole number that could be prevailed on to handle the pickaxe and spade, for the construction of the redoubts and abbatis, amounted, each day, upon an average, to no more than between seventy and eighty men."

I have quoted to you General HOWE's words; and one would think this was sufficient to shew how much or how little zeal there is for the British cause in North America. When we consider, that in the period here mentioned, the English army had been in possession of Boston, Newport, New-York and Philadelphia, and that they had marched through the Jersies, part of Maryland, and Pennsylvania; and with all their arts, bribes, threats and flatteries, which Gen. HOWE calls their efforts and exertions, they were able to obtain so few recruits, and very few of these Americans; I think that any impartial man must be convinced that the aversion and antipathy to the British cause is very general, so general, that the tories are to be accounted but a very little thing.

The addreſſes which they have obtained to the King and his Generals, when their army was in Boſton, Newport, New-York, Philadelphia, Savanna and Charleſton, ſhew the ſame thing. It is very well known, that every art of flattery and of terror, was always uſed to obtain ſubſcribers to theſe addreſſes. Yet the miſerable numbers that they have obtained, and the ſtill more deſpicable character of moſt of theſe ſmall numbers, ſhew that the Britiſh cauſe is held in very low eſteem. Even in Charleſton, the capital of a Province, which contains two hundred thouſand whites, they were able to obtain only two hundred and ten ſubſcribers, and among theſe there is not one name that I ever remember to have heard before.

I am ſorry I have not BURGOYNE's narrative; which ſhews, in the ſame point of light, the reſources the Engliſh are likely to find in the tories, to be nothing more than a ſure means of getting rid of a great number of their guineas.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your humble ſervant,
JOHN ADAMS.

To learn the preſent ſtate of America, it is ſufficient to read the public papers. The preſent ſtate of Great Britain and its dependencies may be learned the ſame way. The omnipotence of the Britiſh Parliament, and the omnipotence of the Britiſh navy, are like to go the ſame way.

MR. CALKOEN.

JOURNAL OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(CONTINUED.)

THURSDAY, March 19, 1789.

The Hon. WILLIAM PATTERSON, from the State of New-Jerſey, appeared and took his ſeat.

FRIDAY, March 20.

Preſent as yeſterday: Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, March 21.

Preſent as yeſterday: The Hon. RICHARD BASSETT, from the State of Delaware, appeared and took his ſeat. The number ſufficient to conſtitute a quorum not appearing—adjourned from day to day, until

SATURDAY, March 28.

Preſent as on the 21ſt: The Hon. JONATHAN ELMER, from the State of New-Jerſey, appeared and took his ſeat.

The number ſufficient to conſtitute a quorum not appearing, adjourned from day to day, until April the 6th; when the Hon. RICHARD HENRY LEE, from the State of Virginia, appeared and took his ſeat in the Senate.

MONDAY, April 6.

The Senate aſſembled: Preſent,

From New-Hampſhire,	Mr. LANGDON, and Mr. WINGATE,
Maſſachuſetts,	Mr. STRONG,
Connecticut,	Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. ELLSWORTH,
New-Jerſey,	Mr. PATERSON, and Mr. ELMER,
Pennſylvania,	Mr. MACLAY, and Mr. MORRIS,
Delaware,	Mr. BASSETT,
Virginia,	Mr. LEE,
Georgia,	Mr. FEW,

Being a quorum, conſiſting of a majority of the whole number of Senators of the United States.

The Credentials of the afore-mentioned Members were read, and ordered to be filed.

The Senate proceeded by ballot to the choice of a Preſident, for the ſole purpoſe of opening and counting the votes for Preſident of the United States.

JOHN LANGDON, Eſquire, was elected.

Ordered, That Mr. ELLSWORTH inform the Houſe of Repreſentatives that a quorum of the Senate is formed—that a Preſident is elected for the ſole purpoſe of opening the certificates and counting the votes of the Electors of the ſeveral States in the choice of a Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States; and that the Senate is now ready in the Senate Chamber, to proceed, in the preſence of the Houſe, to diſcharge that duty: And that the Senate have appointed one of their Members to ſit at the Clerk's table to make a liſt of the votes as they ſhall be declared; ſubmitting it to the wiſdom of the Houſe to appoint one or more of their members for the like purpoſe.

Mr. BOUDINOT, from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, communicated the following verbal meſſage to the Senate:—

"MR. PRESIDENT,

"I AM directed by the Houſe of Repreſentatives to inform the Senate, that the Houſe is ready forthwith to meet the Senate, to attend the opening and counting the votes of the Electors for Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States."—And he withdrew.

ORDERED, That Mr. PATERSON be a teller on the part of the Senate.

The Speaker and the Houſe of Repreſentatives attended in the Senate Chamber, for the purpoſe expreſſed in the meſſage delivered by Mr. ELLSWORTH—And after ſome time withdrew.

The Senate then proceeded by ballot to the choice of a Preſident of their body PRO TEMPORE.

JOHN LANGDON, Eſq. was duly elected.

The Preſident elected for the purpoſe of counting the votes, declared to the Senate, that the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives had met and that he, in their preſence, had opened and counted the votes of the Electors for Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States—which were as follows:—

	GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq.	JOHN ADAMS, Eſq.	SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Eſq.	JOHN JAY, Eſq.	JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq.	ROBERT H. HARRISON, Eſq.	GEORGE CLINTON, Eſq.	JOHN RUTLEDGE, Eſq.	JOHN MILTON, Eſq.	JAMES ARMSTRONG, Eſq.	EDWARD TELFAIR, Eſq.	BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Eſq.
New-Hampſhire,	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maſſachuſetts,	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut,	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New-Jerſey,	6	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennſylvania,	10	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware,	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland,	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia,	10	5	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
South-Carolina,	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Georgia,	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1
	69	34	2	9	4	6	3	6	2	1	1	1

Whereby it appears, that
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq.
was unanimouſly elected PRESIDENT, and
JOHN ADAMS, Eſq.
was duly elected VICE PRESIDENT,
Of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Mr. MADISON came from the Houſe of Repreſentatives with the following verbal meſſage:

"MR. PRESIDENT,

"I am directed by the Houſe of Repreſentatives to inform the Senate, that the Houſe have agreed, that the notifications of the election of the Preſident and of the Vice Preſident of the United States, ſhould be made by ſuch perſons, and in ſuch manner, as the Senate ſhall be pleaſed to direct."

Whereupon the Senate appointed CHARLES THOMPSON, Eſq. to notify GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq. of his election to the Office of Preſident of the United States of America, and Mr. SYLVANUS BOURNE, to notify JOHN ADAMS, Eſq. of his election to the Office of Vice Preſident of the ſaid United States.

A letter from JAMES DUANE, Eſq. was read, encloſing reſolutions of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New-York, tendering to Congreſs the uſe of the City Hall.

Adjourned.

(To be continued.)

THE NATIONAL MONITOR.——No. XXII.

FREEDOM an exile—forc'd the world to roam,
In theſe bleſt States, at laſt hath found a home:
For her abode, we've rear'd a noble pile,
In which her preſence ſhall reward our toil;
Here ſafe from treaſon, anarchy and ſtrife,
If we are wiſe ſhe'll paſs her future life.

THERE is a natural propenſity in mankind to find fault—more particularly with the adminiſtration of public affairs.—In free governments this ſpirit is peculiarly apt to ſhew itſelf:—The citizens, while they enjoy the high privilege of electing their civil officers, ſeem to think that a right to criminate is as eſſential to their happineſs, as the right of free ſuffrage.

There is in all communities a proportion of reſtleſs, carping, ſelf-ſufficient characters, who never think that any thing is well done, that they have no ſhare in directing: Such perſons will on all occaſions depreciate the merit, arraign the conduct, and impeach the motives of thoſe who are in office—and the world will never go right, till placed under their infallible guidance!—A ſmall degree of attention to the general principles, the paſt conduct, and preſent manœuvres of ſuch perſons, will afford an antidote to the miſchief which might otherwiſe reſult from their poiſonous inſinuations.

There is another claſs of beings whoſe motives to miſchief, tho quite different from the above, are productive of as great, if not greater evils to ſociety:—Theſe are your daring, ambitious ſpirits, who poſſeſſing a vain confidence of their own ſuperior merit and abilities, will never let their neighbors, and fellow-citizens, live in peace, and enjoy ſecurity and happineſs under a good government, ſo long as they conceive themſelves neglected.—If, under the favor of Heaven the public mind can be tranquilized—if the people can be brought to make ſo juſt an eſtimate of the bleſſings that will flow in upon them, under the operation of the new ſyſtem of government, as to reject the counſels and opinions of unprincipled men at leaſt for a ſeaſon—their machinations in future will meet with ſuch general contempt, as to diſcourage the moſt hardy and inveterate votaries of confuſion in the purſuit of their projects. It is devoutly to be wiſhed that the good ſenſe of the people may lead them to give the government of their own election a fair chance,—that we may know whether it is poſſible to enjoy the oft-deſcribed, but ſeldom-realized advantages, that are ſaid to be connected with leading a quiet and peaceable life, under the auſpices of the moſt perfect ſtate of Liberty, that is compatible with the exiſtence of any legal reſtraints.

We have long enough been toſſed on the waves of uncertainty and perplexity—We have long enough been fluctuating between jarring and oppoſing ſyſtems:—Our purpoſes have been broken off—our plans of trade have proved abortive—our manufactures have languiſhed—our agriculture has been without ſupport—our rich men have ſhrunk from public exertions, and their wealth has retreated out of circulation, for want of confidence in the public faith, and from the dread of annihilation by tender laws, and other plans of iniquitous import:—This has diminiſhed the quantum of the circulating medium—while the mechanic and laborer, (their hands not being ſufficient for their ſupport) have been compelled to quit their country to find employment:—Surely it is time for us to be at peace among ourſelves—to coaleſce under ſome ſyſtem that ſhall not be ſubject to thoſe vibrations that are productive of evils which threaten depopulation, or the loſs of that Freedom, which hath coſt the treaſure and beſt blood of our country.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the City of *New-York*, on Wedneſday the Fourth of *March*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

An ACT to provide for the payment of the INVALID PENSIONERS of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the military penſions which have been granted and paid by the States reſpectively, in purſuance of the acts of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, to the invalids who were wounded and diſabled during the war, ſhall be continued to be paid by the United States, from the fourth day of march laſt, for the ſpace of one year, under ſuch regulations as the Preſident of the United States may direct.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER 28, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

In purſuance of the above recited law, information is hereby given to all the invalid penſioners of the United States, that the amount of one year's Penſion from the fourth day of March laſt will be paid to them, or their attornies reſpectively, in two equal payments, the firſt of which will be made on the fifth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety; and the ſecond on the fifth day of June following; at ſuch places in each State, and by ſuch perſons as ſhall hereafter in due ſeaſon be publicly made known.

The payments will be made agreeably to the following regulations: To wit:

The returns which have been or ſhall be made to the Secretary for the department of War by the ſeveral States of the Penſions which have been granted, and paid by them reſpectively will together with the vouchers herein required be conſidered as the evidence whereon the payments are to be made.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the State ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing it, is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2dly. An affidavit agreeably to the following form: To wit:—A. B. came before me one of the Juſtices for the county of in the State of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the State to be recited.)

That he ſerved in (regiment or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney muſt, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form: I A. B. of county of State of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney to receive in my behalf of (the firſt or ſecond moiety) of my annual Penſion, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

In teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, this
Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of
Acknowledged before me

Applications of executors or adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalid died, whoſe Penſion they may claim.

By Command of the Preſident of the United States of America.

H. KNOX, *Secretary for the Department of War.*

WAR-OFFICE, OCT. 13, 1789.

☞ *The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert this information for the benefit of the brave men who have ſeverely ſuffered in the cauſe of their country.*

EUROPEAN ACCOUNTS.

VIENA, JULY 22.

Letters from Mohillon, on the Nieſter, mention a ſmart engagement which has taken place between four diviſions of huſſars of the army under General Kamenſkoi and 3000 Turks from the garriſon of Bender, in which the Turks were obliged to return to that fortreſs, with the loſs of many of their men, who were taken priſoners.

PARIS, JULY 31.

Every part of the Baſtile was ſearched by a committee from the Town-Houſe, accompanied by the turnkeys, that no poor wretch might be forgot and left in the caverns and dungeons of that dreadful place of confinement, which is now levelled to the ground; and, it is ſaid, a noble hall will be built on the ſpot for the Aſſembly of the Deputies of the French Nation.——The papers found in the Baſtile, though ſhocking to humanity, are ſtill very intereſting, and will bring many curious anecdotes to light; there are among the reſt 140 folio volumes of Lettres de Cachet.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The brave Fuſileer of the French guards, who firſt aſcended the walls of the Baſtile on the 14th of July, who was decorated by the croſs of Saint Louis, which had appertained to the Governor of the fortreſs, is ſince dead of his wounds, and has been publicly interred.

AUGUST 8. To the Marquis de la Fayette, may the preſent emancipation of the *citizens* of the *commonwealth of France*, be more juſtly attributed, than to any other of their patriotic characters. His long reſidence in England and America gave him juſt ideas of government—and he has been

taught the relative rights of the Ruler and the ruled, in the continual correſpondence he has kept up with his adopted father, General WASHINGTON—the hero and the ſtateſman,

" Who with enlightened patriots met,
" On Schuylkill's banks in cloſe divan,
" And wing'd that arrow ſure as fate,
" Which " aſcertain'd the rights of man."

AUGUST 9. Baron de Bezenval is to be tried immediately. He is in ſafe cuſtody. He was general of the King's troops in the diſtrict of Paris at the time of the revolution; was in all the ſecrets of the court party, and was the perſon who wrote to the Governor of the Baſtile to defend the garriſon but for twelve hours, and all would be ſafe. The people are moſt inveterate againſt him.

M. de Bezenval was ſecond in command under M. de Broglio, a particular favorite of the Queen, with whom he had the confidence to remain until the King returned from Paris. It was this gentleman who peeviſhly obſerved to his majeſty, that as there was no further occaſion for him, he would call his carriage, and go home; to which an old nobleman replied, " Your carriage! a poſt-chaiſe and eight you mean." It now appears, that for his own ſafety he ſhould have followed the old veteran's advice.

According to letters from Nantz, received on Thurſday, eleven veſſels arrived there from America, the 29th of laſt month, laden with wheat and other corn. Their cargoes were diſpoſed of the morning after their arrival, and the ſhips were unlading as faſt as poſſible, to return home for freſh cargoes, grain being very plentiful in the American States.

AUGUST 10. Accounts from Breſt, tranſmitted to the National Aſſembly, mention that the inhabitants, uniting with the military and the admiralty, guard that valuable dock and harbour with the utmoſt vigilance, as well as the ſea ports on the coaſts of Brittanny and Normandy; not from apprehenſion of their friends the generous Engliſh, but to prevent any black act of treachery on the part of their wicked and implacable internal enemies. They requeſt a chief to be ſent them, and expreſs a wiſh that it ſhould be M. D'Eſtaing. The Aſſembly have conſequently ſeconded their deſire by a deputation to the King.

All advices from Vienna agree that the revolution in France has entirely changed the politics of the imperial cabinet, and a ſpeedy peace is now the general expectation; the flame of freedom is ſpreading faſt in the Low Countries, and it is high time for Joſeph to look at home.

The inquiſition is now the only grand engine of tyranny remaining in Europe. But that is very far from poſſeſſing the power it formerly had: the late King abridged them ſo far, that every proceeding is obliged to be laid before him, and no perſon puniſhed without full proof of the fact.—By a gentleman who lately reſided in Spain, we are aſſured that the inquiſition is now little more than a bugbear; there has been no Auto-de-Fe for many years. The laſt one worth mentioning was above a century ago, in the year 1680.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 17.

By the SANDWICH PACKET, Capt. ——, who left Falmouth the 7th ult. we have received Papers to the Firſt September—from which we have time to ſelect only the following articles.

PARIS, AUGUST 27.

WE are come to the fatal criſis at laſt—bread is very ſcarce: To have a two pound loaf, or half a four pound one, the maids are forced to go and ſtand before the bake-houſes at four o'clock in the morning, and wait there in their turn; each of them receives a number, according to priority of time. So equal a diſtinction now prevails in the anti-chambers of men in power, or diſtinguiſhed perſonages; if any body, for inſtance, preſents himſelf to the Marquis de la Fayette, a number is given him, and he is obliged to wait till that number is called. It has lately happened that a perſon has been three days before his turn came: Such has been the hurry of buſineſs with that General, whoſe eſteem and admiration are daily increaſing.

Mr. BRISSOT DE WARVILLE has preſented to the Hotel de Ville his new plan for the municipality of the town of Paris.

The plan of municipality has been read to all the diſtricts, and with ſome few exceptions appears to be generally approved of.

Children, always ſtriving to imitate grown perſons, are conſtantly parading on a Sunday or holiday, the ſtreets and gardens of Paris, in a kind of militia-patrole. In order to have every thing compleat, they were carrying laſt Sunday in the Luxemborg two dead cats fixed on poles.

The celebrated painter, M. DAVID, has been adviſed not to ſend his picture of Brutus, ſacrificing his two ſons, to the exhibition this year. The ſame advice has been given to M. BARBIER, who has drawn the portrait of the Grenadier who hoiſted the colors on one of the Baſtile-towers.

Some balls have been found in the walls of the Baſtile, levelled againſt that tremendous caſtle, by the great CONDE, in the minority of LEWIS XIVth. They have been ſent, by the engineers, to the Marquis de la FAYETTE, with the following compliment:—The preſent we offer you, Sir, is worthy of you only; it is neither gold, nor jewels: It is iron and balls; balls that have been diſcovered in the ruins of the CAVE OF DESPAIR, AND THE DUNGEON OF GRIEF AND BONDAGE: Vouchſafe to accept them; the ſpoils of deſpotiſm are the nobleſt trophies one can dedicate to the citizen, and the hero, whom public liberty has found for a defender in both hemiſpheres."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Auguſt 23.

The 16th, 17th, and 18th articles of the Declaration of Rights, from the 6th bureau, contained the liberty of religious opinions. Theſe were examined this morning. All the members agreed that opinions ought to be free; the difficulty was, to know how far public worſhip ſhould be ſo. The following queſtions were debated with great warmth, and rendered the arguments extremely intereſting on both ſides:—Can opinions be free when the public worſhip is not? Or is that free when liberty is not equal for all? Can there be a predominancy or preference of a part, without there being ſome obſtruction or ſervitude in the other?" Viſcount MIRABEAU was of opinion, that the liberty of religious opinions ſhould be ſeparated from what concerns the public worſhip; the former to be mentioned in the Declaration of Rights, the latter in the Conſtitution. The Rector of Vieux Poaſſange ſaid, that a religion, which was charity itſelf, ought to be inclined to toleration, and was even for admitting different manners of worſhip, provided they did not trouble the public order. M. RABAND DE ST. EDENNE roſe, and reſting his argument on the very firſt words of the Declaration of Rights, " Men are born and remain equal in rights," concluded that they had an equal right to the liberty of their opinion, and public worſhip. There can be no liberty, ſays he, without that of opinions, nor any liberty of religious opinions without that of worſhip. If the predominant worſhip dominates otherwiſe than by truth and perſuaſion, all others are oppreſſed and no longer free." The Biſhop of Lyda ſpoke very ſenſibly on toleration, but ſhewed the neceſſity of ſetting ſome bounds to it. He introduced the examples of England and Holland, where Proteſtantiſm was the predominant religion, in the midſt of liberty which is highly reſpected. " How is that liberty highly reſpected in England, ſhrewdly remarked a member, when a man who celebrates a maſs is hung?" There would be no end were we to report all the changes, alterations, and even new articles that were propoſed. The Preſident read the following article, which forms the tenth of the Declaration, and was approved of by a majority of the members. " No perſon is to be moleſted for his opinions, not even for his religious ones, provided his manifeſting them does not trouble the public ones eſtabliſhed by the law." The amendments conſtituted two thirds of the ſentence. *Religious*, was the firſt; *even* the ſecond; *provided his manifeſting them does not trouble the public order*, the third: and *eſtabliſhed by the law*, the fourth. Theſe diſcuſſions plainly evince that the Clergy, are maſters of the field now, and in a ſpecious manner they can get any amendment paſſed, one after another.

M. NECKAR did not go to the Aſſembly yeſterday, on account of his health. He ſent the following apology: I had preſumed too much, Mr. Preſident, on my ſtrength and my health, in announcing to you that I ſhould wait this day on your honorable aſſembly. I ſhall addreſs to you to-morrow the reflections I intended to read. Deign, Sir, to accept the homage of my excuſes, and be the inter preter of my regret."

M. de MONTMORENCY propoſed the 13th article for the Declaration, containing a power of changing the Conſtitution after a limited time, as Solon and Locke were of opinion. The debates on this ſubject were poſtponed till the next meeting.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

Let thoſe who indulge themſelves in ridicule of the French Aſſembly conſider, firſt

That they have aboliſhed the game laws that ſtill diſgrace Britain.

That they have aboliſhed tythes, that in every part of the ſouthern kingdoms, as well as in Ireland, grind the induſtrious yeomanry, and oppreſs agriculture.

That they have aboliſhed all penſions, except thoſe conferred for actual ſervices rendered to the country.

That they have made it an article that no Miniſter nor civil placeman ſhall be permited to ſit and vote in the National Aſſembly.

That they have aboliſhed all heriots, fines, recoveries, and other rights of ſuperiority, which are ſtill in this kingdom the ſubject of inceſſant hardſhip and litigation.

That they have declared every citizen, whatever may be his religious perſuaſions, eligible to every office of State, and to every honor in the gift of the crown.

Without refering to the grand revolution which they have accompliſhed, who will aſſert that theſe things are frivolous?

DIFFERENCE OF TIMES.

In 1655, when the Parliament of Paris were aſſembled on account of ſome edicts, Louis XIV, who was at that time not above ſeventeen years of age, went from Vincennes in a hunting dreſs, attended by his whole Court, and entering the Parliament chamber in jack boots and a whip in his hand, made uſe of theſe very words, accompanied by ſuch a look, that, as a French hiſtorian remarks, " his eyes ſpoke more ſenſibly than his mouth."

" The miſchiefs your Aſſembly produces are well known. I *command* you to break up thoſe you have begun upon my edicts—and, Mr. Preſident, I forbid you to permit theſe Aſſemblies, and *any of you* to demand them."

The *command* or *controul* that Louis XVI, has on the Three Eſtates of the Kingdom, is too well known to need any comment.

The King has given ſix thouſand muſkets to the city guard of Paris.

The papers further ſtate that the Prince de Cobourg has gained a victory over the Turks, in which they left 1600 dead on the field. The Turks alſo loſt 100 waggons loaded with military ſtores.——That two capital houſes have failed at Peterſburgh, for one million roubles.——That the National Aſſembly of France have agreed to a bill of rights, and reſolved that all inferior officers of government ſhould be equally reſponſible as the heads of it; and that the CHIEF ſhould be alone excepted.——That Count Lally had propoſed, the Aſſembly of 1200 members being unweildy, that it would be adviſeable to reduce the whole repreſentation to 300 or 400 members.——That the Swedes have beat the Ruſſians in the late naval engagement.—Buckles, rings, &c. are made in Paris, ſet with ſtones taken from the ruins of the Baſtile; and are called " *Conſtitution buckles, &c.* The triumph of liberty in France is now conſidered as certain:—That ſhe is ſpreading her benign influences—The ſubjects of the Biſhop of Liege has demanded and obtained a recognition of their rights.—The inhabitants of Avignon requeſt to be freed from the dominion of Rome—The cities and towns in the Auſtrian Netherlands talk of uniting themſelves with France.

That Spain alſo from its renowned honor, foreſight, and deliberate courage, may be expected to begin a political reformation. Repeated accounts from Seville, Barcelona and Liſbon prove beyond a doubt that the ſeeds of liberty are planted in the opinions of the gentry, nobility, and common people of thoſe places.—Two thirds of the Baſtile are down, and 700 men labor from ſix in the morning to ſix in the evening to demoliſh the remainder. The King of France has lately had a ſuit of cloaths made which are the Paris militia uniform.—The funds of St. Luke's Hoſpital, London, amount to ninety thouſand eight hundred ſixty four pounds two ſhillings and ten pence, excluſive of the buildings, &c. The Grand Vizier has lately been beheaded at Conſtantinople, and his property, amounting to one million ſterling, confiſcated: His wife, mother, brother, and ſiſter, were put to the torture, in order to diſcover their riches!! *May the fire of Liberty ſoon be enkindled in this region of infernal deſpotiſm:* Great diſturbances and outrages appear to have taken place in various parts of France, but then they appear to have been perpetrated by a banditti of ſtragglers: The provinces are taking effectual meaſures to ſuppreſs them: The provincial aſſemblies are pouring in their addreſſes to the National Aſſembly; and heartily joining them in all their plans for eſtabliſhing the freedom of the country; and eradicating every veſtige of feudal tyranny.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 10.

A letter from a gentleman, a native of Halifax, to his friend in this town, Sept. 16, 1789, ſhews, in the following obſervations, that even in the chilly regions of Nova-Scotia, the ideas of liberty are beginning to be entertained, viz.—" By the papers we find, that the French are making ſtill greater and more rapid ſtrides towards a revolution. What a glorious political light have the Americans held forth to the benighted Europeans, hitherto ſtumbling in the darkneſs of bigotry—that fatal veil, which has long prevented the bright beams of knowledge from viſiting their minds. The bleſſings of American freedom ſeem already to ſpread its influence far and wide; doubtleſs its national character will be held in high eſtimation by all ſucceeding ages, and its name revered by generations yet unborn."

The regiment which piques itſelf on being the oldeſt military corps not only in France, but in the world, claiming to have exiſted as a body ſince the days of Pontius Pilate, to whom the regiment had ſerved as guards, has refuſed to ſerve againſt the people. When queſtioned on that head by their officers, they ſaid, " Our regiment has always borne the glorious name of the regiment without ſpot or ſtain; and it ſhall be our care never to make it forfeit ſo honorable a name, by imbruing our hands in the blood of our countrymen.

We read, in a London paper of the 8th of Auguſt, that Mr. SHERIDAN has openly accuſed Mr. PITT of having employed more than two millions in fomenting the inteſtine diviſions of France If the Miniſter is thus accuſed, and can not ſhew how that ſum has been employed which is deficient in the treaſury, it will be no longer difficult to account for the very great anxiety of the Duke of DORSET.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 17.

Laſt Thurſday morning the PRESIDENT of the United States ſat out on his tour eaſt, in his chariot and four, accompanied by T. LEAR, Eſq. and Major JACKSON, two of his Secretaries, on horſeback.

The Chief Juſtice of the United States, the Secretary of the Treaſury, and the Secretary at War eſcorted the Preſident a few miles on his journey.

To the innumerable inſtances of more than paternal attention to the intereſts of the United States, the preſent journey is now added; and the univerſal approbation of the meaſure, expreſſed by all ranks of citizens, affords the happieſt preſages of its being attended with thoſe ſalutary conſequences, the hope of which originated the deſign.

Not for the purpoſes of empty parade, or to acquire the applauſe of gaping multitudes—Not for the diſplay of royal pageantry and courtly magnificence—Not to exact the homage of a depreſſed and impoveriſhed people, or the blind adulation of a hoſt of ſlaves—Not to interrupt the labors of the induſtrious in their ſeveral occupations, or to diſturb the tranquility of domeſtic life, by being attended with a ſplendid mercenary military guard.—No.—For other objects give riſe to the preſent excurſion. Safe in the protection of Heaven, and the affections of a grateful people, he wants, he has no other guard; being attended only by his Secretaries, and a few ſervants; and though the ſpontaneous and affectionate reſpects of an enlightened community are the richeſt reward of patriotiſm, yet we have every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the Preſident will receive it as the higheſt evidence of attachment to his perſon for the people to diſpenſe with every ſpecies of parade that may prove inconvenient to themſelves, or may interfere with the prime object of his journey.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, Virginia, Oct. 7.

We had a ſevere froſt here on the night of the 1ſt inſt. which deſtroyed the greateſt part of the Tobacco which was not cut: Some ſuppoſe there will be near half the crop loſt through the State.

" LET THE PUBLIC BE FOREWARNED that the time is now come, in which jealouſy will begin to throw out her ſuſpicions. There have been almoſt innumerable applicants for public offices, many of them men of no genius, and generally of no induſtry; who wiſhed to live an eaſy life on public ſupport. All theſe are diſappointed, and will wiſh to revenge themſelves, by inſinuations againſt the deſigns of government, and the favored perſons who manage our great intereſts. Like an honeſt people, let us deſpiſe every attempt of this nature, until the government hath had time to operate, we ſhall then know its excellencies, and can remedy its defects if there be any."

It may be of ſervice to obſerve the different operations of the human mind, with reſpect to the ſame object. While the friends to the new Conſtitution are anticipating every benign effect from its influence and operation, its enemies paint to their frighted imaginations, a horrible group of tyrants, ſtate locuſts and all the concomitants of ſlavery.

Education has always been an object of the firſt conſideration with the moſt enlightened nations. During the exiſtence of the degrading feudal ſyſtem, the importance of Education was loſt, for the commonalty being the property of their chieftains, it became the intereſt of their imperious lords to keep their vaſſals in a ſtate of ignorance: When mankind began to emerge into day, and learning acquired its poſſeſſors influence and reſpect, the wealthy found means to appropriate its advantages to themſelves—Hence roſe the inſtitutions of expenſive colleges, and univerſities, from which the poor derived little or no advantage—and by the help of ſuperior endowments of mind, the rich added to their immenſe wealth, and perpetuating the remains of feudal tenures, kept the people ſtill in a ſtate of ſlavery. This ſyſtem did not however long continue, for learning ſoon ſpread its benign influences among the inferior orders, and in its progreſs opened the way for freedom: Ignorance and ſlavery are not more intimately connected, than knowledge and liberty. The inſtitution of inferior ſchools for the benefit of the people at large, muſt depend on the will of an enlightened majority of the people: In a free country therefore, the people muſt look to themſelves for thoſe inſtitutions with which their own particular advantages are moſt intimately connected: The rich, as they have it in their power, can always avail themſelves of the means of learning for their own children, and if the people are negligent and remiſs, they muſt ſuffer the conſequences. I do not know any reaſon that can be aſſigned, why colleges, which are ſupported by all, ſhould be ſo conſtituted, that the rich only can be benefitted by them—or why there ſhould be any particular place, or city, in the United States, where there is no public proviſion for the education of the poor.

DIED—at Berlin, on the 2d of June, in the 59th year of his age Baron KNAPHAUSEN, *the Heſſian General in America.*

ARRIVALS—— NEW-YORK.

Wedneſday, Ship Hudſon, Folgier, Dieppe, 50 days.
Brig Friends, Moore, Liverpool, 66 days.
Brig Sandwich, Butler, Trinidad, 36 days.
Friday, Packet Sandwich, —— Falmouth, 39 days.
Schooner Betſy, Duggins, Honduras, 31 days.
Brig Induſtry, Conklin, Cape Francois, 28 days.

☞ *WANTED, to complete Files of this paper, numbers 30, 40, 43, 44, 46, and 48: Six pence each will be paid for either of thoſe numbers at the office of the Editor.* *October 17,*

The RIGHT CONSTITUTION *of a* COMMONWEALTH EXAMINED,

(IN CONTINUATION.)

OUR author is no where ſo weak as in this reaſon, or under this head. He attempts to prove his point by reaſon and examples, but is equally unfortunate in both. Firſt, by reaſon. "The "people," ſays he, "muſt be leſs luxurious than "kings, or great ones, becauſe they are bounded "within a more lowly pitch of deſire and ima- "gination: Give them but *panem et circenſes*, "bread, ſport and eaſe, and they are abundantly "ſatisfied." It it to be feared that this is too good a character for any people living, or that have lived. The diſpoſition to luxury is the ſame, tho the habit is not, both in plebeians, patricians and kings. When we ſay their deſires are bounded, we admit the deſires to exiſt. Imagination is as quick in one as in the other. It is demanding a great deal to demand "bread, and "ſports, and eaſe." No one can tell how far theſe terms may extend. If by bread is meant a ſubſiſtence, a maintenance in food and clothing, it will mount up very high; if by ſports be meant cock-fighting, horſe-racing, theatrical repreſentations, and all the ſpecies of cards, dice, and gambling, no mortal philoſopher can fathom the depth of this article; and if with "bread" and "ſport" they are to have "eaſe" too, and by eaſe be meant idleneſs, an exemption from care and labor, all three together will amount to as much as ever was demanded for nobles or kings, and more than ought ever to be granted to either. But let us grant all this for a moment; we ſhould be diſappointed; the promiſed "abundant ſatis- "faction," would not be found. The bread muſt ſoon be of the fineſt wheat; poultry and gibbier muſt be added to beef and mutton; the entertainments would not be elegant enough after a time; more expence muſt be added:—In ſhort, contentment is not in human nature; there is no paſſion, appetite, or affection for contentment. To amuſe and flatter the people with compliments of qualities that never exiſted in them, is not the duty or the right of a philoſopher or legiſlator; he muſt form a true idea and judgment of mankind, and adapt his inſtitutions to facts, not compliments.

An ESSAY *on* FREE TRADE *and* FINANCES.

(Continued from No. LIII.)

THE ſcheme of iſſuing any more continental money, I take for granted, no body will think of, and therefore I conclude, that all the ways and means which have hitherto been tryed, have proved utterly inſufficient for the purpoſe: And I further conceive, that it will be allowed, that the mode I propoſe, if put into practice, would be ſufficient. I further contend, that no other mode within our reach, is or can be equally eaſy to the people, and equally productive of ſufficient money for the various purpoſes of our union; this is then the only practicable way our union can be ſupported, and of courſe the union depends on it, and without it, muſt inevitably fall to pieces. To ſay all this, may be thought very great preſumption in an individual; be it ſo, ſtill I am ſafe, for no man can contradict me, who is not able to find and explain ſome other way of ſupply, equally eaſy to the people, and equally productive of all the money which the ſupport of the union requires: But in as much as the eagerneſs of enquiry for ſeveral years paſt has not been able to diſcover any ſuch other mode, I conclude there is no ſuch, and of courſe, the one I have propoſed is the only one that can be adopted, to ſave our union from diſſolution; and under the impreſſion of this full perſuaſion, may I be permitted to addreſs our public adminiſtration, not only in Congreſs, but in all the ſtates, in the ſtrong language of Lord Chatham; ſet me down as an ideot, if you do not adopt it, or rue your neglect; and 'tis not certain that, our poſterity in the next age, and all our neighbours in the preſent, will not ſet you down for ideots, if you don't adopt it ſoon, before the miſchiefs it is deſigned to obviate, ſhall grow up to ſuch degree of magnitude and ſtrength, as to become incapable of remedy; for what can they think, when they ſhall ſee that you ſuffer our union, which is committed to your care, to fall to pieces under your hands, becauſe you will not attempt to give it that ſupport, which to ſay the leaſt of it, is in its nature practicable, and the due practice of which would produce the great remedy required.

But you will ſay perhaps, we admit your principle to be juſt and good, but we cannot raiſe our ideas up to *your height of ſcale or degree of impoſt; your tax is too high, it graſps too much, and is thereby in danger of loſing all, it will ſcare our people out of their wits.* I don't think much of this, if the wits which the people now have, are not ſufficient for their ſalvation, it matters little how ſoon they are ſcared out of them; but 'tis not certain that their wits are ſo volatile, their is at leaſt a poſſibility, a chance that they may have wit enough to adopt the remedy, that will prevent thoſe calamities, which (if not prevented) will ſoon drive them out of their ſecurity—their property—their national honor—their country and wits too; at leaſt I think it needleſs for you to looſe your wits, for fear the people will looſe theirs. But I would aſk you ſeriouſly, do you think that a leſs ſcale of tax than that which I propoſe, would be ſufficiently productive for the publick ſervice, or the ſupport of the union? I think you muſt probably ſay no, on the bare preſumption, (for the produce of an untryed tax, can't be reduced to a certainty) to what purpoſe then, I further aſk, would it be to ſet on foot ſo expenſive and troubleſome an operation, which when computed, would be utterly inadequate to its purpoſes; or what funds have you, out of which you expect to draw the deficiency?

If there is any wiſdom or effort in our councils and plans, they muſt reach through; they muſt connect the means with the end, and make the one adequate to the other. Would you not laugh at a ſailor, who ſhould moor a ſhip with an inch rope, and ſo looſe the ſhip, for fear his owners ſhould find fault with him for wetting a cable. Where means are inadequate to their end, they become ridiculous, eſpecially when adopted in matters of conſequence, people loſe all confidence in their effects, and therefore loſe all courage and inducement to uſe ſtrong efforts to make them operate. I am clearly of opinion, if our people have loſt their confidence in our public councils, and are backward in puſhing them into practice, the reaſon is, not becauſe they are ſtupid and blind to their intereſts, or wanting in zeal to promote them, but becauſe their courage is all worn out and their patience exhauſted, by a ſeven years courſe of viſionary, ineffectual, ill contrived and half digeſted plans, which promiſed little in theory, but conſtantly in practice, proved the baſeleſs fabricks of a viſion, and vaniſhed at laſt, not only without uſe, but with conſequences very detrimental to our national character of integrity and wiſdom, as well as to the intereſts and morals of our people; not the leaſt diſcouraging of all which, was this conſtant effect which they all had, viz. that thoſe ſtates or individuals, which promoted them with moſt zeal, ardor and effort, always loſt moſt by them.

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 17.

LAST Tueſday a Deputation from the Society of Friends, waited on the Preſident of the United States, and preſented him with the following Addreſs:—

The Addreſs of the Religious Society called Quakers, from their yearly meeting for Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware and the weſtern parts of Maryland and Virginia—

To the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

BEING met in this our annual Aſſembly, for the well ordering the affairs of our religious ſociety, and the promotion of univerſal righteouſneſs, our minds have been drawn to conſider, that the Almighty, who ruleth in Heaven, and in the kingdoms of men, having permitted a great revolution to take place in the government of this country;—we are fervently concerned that the Rulers of the People may be favored with the counſel of God—the only ſure means of enabling them to fulfil the important truſt committed to their charge; and in an eſpecial manner, that divine wiſdom and grace, vouchſafed from above, may qualify thee to fill up the duties of the exalted ſtation to which thou art appointed.

We are ſenſible thou haſt obtained great place in the eſteem and affections of people of all denominations over whom thou preſideſt; and many eminent talents being committed to thy truſt, we much deſire they may be fully devoted to the Lord's honor and ſervice—that thus thou mayſt be an happy inſtrument in his hand, for the ſuppreſſion of vice, infidelity and irreligion, and every ſpecies of oppreſſion on the perſons or conſciences of men, ſo that righteouſneſs and peace which truly exalteth a nation, may prevail throughout the land, as the only ſolid foundation that can be laid for the proſperity and happineſs of this or any country.

The free toleration which the citizens of theſe States enjoy in the public worſhip of the Almighty, agreeable to the dictates of their conſciences we eſteem among the choiceſt of bleſſings; and as we deſire to be filled with fervent charity for thoſe who differ from us in matters of faith and practice, believing that the general aſſembly of Saints is compoſed of the ſincere and upright hearted of all nations, kingdoms and people—ſo, we truſt, we may juſtly claim it from others; and in a full perſuaſion that the divine principle we profeſs, leads unto harmony and concord, we can take no part in carrying on war on any occaſion, or under any power, but are bound in conſcience to lead quiet and peaceable lives, in godlineſs and honeſty, amongſt men, contributing freely our proportion to the indigencies of the poor, and to the neceſſary ſupport of civil government, acknowledging thoſe that rule well to be worthy of double honor; and if any profeſſing with us, are or have been of a contrary diſpoſition or conduct, we own them not therein, having never been chargeable from our firſt eſtabliſhment as a religions ſociety, with fomenting or countenancing tumults or conſpiracies, or diſreſpect to thoſe who are placed in authority over us.

We wiſh not improperly to intrude on thy time or patience, nor is it our practice to offer adulation to any, but as we are a people whoſe principles and conduct have been miſrepreſented and traduced—we take the liberty to aſſure thee, that we feel our hearts affectionately drawn towards thee and thoſe in authority over us, with prayers that thy Preſidency may, under the bleſſing of Heaven, be happy to thyſelf and to the people; that through the encreaſe of morality and true religion, divine Providence may condeſcend to look down upon our land with a propitious eye, and bleſs the inhabitants with the continuance of peace, the dew of Heaven, and the fatneſs of the earth; and enable us gratefully to acknowledge his manifold mercies; and it is our earneſt concern, that he may be pleaſed to grant thee every neceſſary qualification to fill thy weighty and important ſtation to his glory, and that finally, when all terreſtial honors ſhall fail and paſs away, thou and thy reſpectable conſort may be found worthy to receive a crown of unfading righteouſneſs in the manſions of peace and joy forever.

Signed in and on behalf of the ſaid meeting, held in Philadelphia by adjournments from the 28th of the 9th month, to the 3d day of the 10th month inclusive, 1789. RICHARD WALN, *Clerk.*

The Anſwer of the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES, *to the Addreſs of the religious Society called* QUAKERS, *from their yearly meeting for Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware, and the weſtern parts of Maryland and Virginia.*

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE with pleaſure your affectionate addreſs, and thank you for the friendly ſentiments and good wiſhes which you expreſs for the ſucceſs of my adminiſtration and for my perſonal happineſs.

We have reaſon to rejoice in the proſpect, that the national government which by the favor of divine Providence was formed by the common councils, and peaceably eſtabliſhed with the common conſent of the people, will prove a bleſſing to every denomination of them; to render it ſuch my beſt endeavors ſhall not be wanting. Government being among other purpoſes inſtituted to protect the perſons and conſciences of men from oppreſſion, it certainly is the duty of rulers not only to abſtain from it themſelves, but according to their ſtations to prevent it in others.

The liberty enjoyed by the people of theſe States of worſhiping Almighty God agreeably to their conſciences is not only among the choiceſt of their bleſſings, but alſo of their rights—while men perform their ſocial duties faithfully, they do all that ſociety or the State can with propriety expect or demand, and remain reſponſible only to their Maker for the religion or mode of faith which they may prefer or profeſs. Your principles and conduct are well known to me, and it is doing the people called Quakers no more than juſtice to ſay, that (except their declining to ſhare with others the burthen of the common defence) there is no denomination among us who are more exemplary and uſeful citizens. I aſſure you very explicitly that in my opinion the conſcientious ſcruples of all men ſhould be treated with great delicacy and tenderneſs, and it is my wiſh and deſire that the laws may always be as extenſively accommodated to them as a due regard to the protection and eſſential intereſts of the nation may juſtify and permit. *(Signed)*

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

HEALTH.

MANY perſons ſuffer in their health from cauſes which might eaſily be avoided: Bad air is very deſtructive to health. I will mention a circumſtance but little attended to: Many complain that their cellars will not keep meat, butter, &c.—the reaſon generally is, that there is no circulation of air in their cellars; confined air corrupts, and will corrupt meat or vegetables if put into it; therefore to remove the air complained of, every cellar ſhould have windows to admit a conſtant ſtream of freſh air; in ſummer the windows ſhould be the northern ſide the houſe; in winter leſs air is neceſſary, but ſome muſt be admitted.

The greateſt evil ariſing from corrupted air in cellars is, it is conſtantly mixing with the air in the houſe, and by its poiſonous effluvia endangers the health of the family. From this cauſe undoubtedly fatal ſickneſs has often been produced.

PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.

Jamaica Spirits,	5/3.
Antigua Rum,	4/0.
St. Croix, do.	4/6.
Country, do.	2/10.
Molaſſes,	2/2. a 2/1.
Brandy,	5/9. a 6/.
Geneva,	5/3.
Do. in caſes,	28/. a 29/.
Muſcovado Sugar,	80/. a 72/.
Loaf, do.	1/3.
Lump, do.	1/1½.
Pepper,	3/.
Pimento,	2/2. a 2/.
Coffee,	1/8. a 1/9.
Indigo, (Carolina)	3/. a 6/.
Rice,	24/. a 23/.
Superfine Flour,	48/.
Common do.	43/. a 45/.
Rye do.	26/. a 27/.
Indian Meal,	18/.
Rye,	49/. *pr. buſh.*
Corn, (Southern)	4/.
Do. (Northern,)	4/3. a 4/6.
Beef, firſt quality,	48/. a 50/.
Pork, firſt quality,	81/6.

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